

D'ANNUNZIO ON THE SPIRIT OF FRANCE
First American publication of the great Italian poet's tribute in sonnet form and the painting that inspired it.
In THE SUN next Sunday.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day and probably to-morrow, rising temperature; moderate breeze. Highest temperature yesterday 74, lowest 56. Detailed weather, mail and market on page 1.

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

EARLY END TO VILLA IS SEEN IN WASHINGTON

Leader, It Is Believed, Will Not Figure in Mexico Much Longer.

CARRANZA IGNORING WILSON'S PEACE PLAN

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Information obtained here to-night in official quarters indicates that Carranza may be soon instructed by the United States to begin the restoration of order in Mexico. Carranza, it is believed, is willing to meet Carranza with a view to composing their differences was confirmed here to-day.

Mr. Carranza, the Carranza agent in this city, admitted to-night that he received a suggestion from friends of Carranza to outline some basis on which the two factions might meet in council. Mr. Carranza promptly forwarded this communication to Carranza at Vera Cruz. Carranza is expressed here that the Carranza will receive the offer in a conciliatory spirit.

Villa's apparent willingness to talk peace with his antagonist confirms statements made early in the week by friends of Carranza that he would accept in principle Carranza's suggestion that Carranza's troubles be adjusted by other than arms.

Just what Carranza will make to Villa is a matter of lively speculation in Washington. Officials here have felt for weeks that Villa was rapidly losing ground and that his end as an influential factor in the situation was imminent. Whether Carranza will be disposed at this late date to deal with Carranza as suggested in the President's statement is not known, but not even by Carranza representatives.

They declined to make any comment tonight on the communication to Carranza or to speculate on the probable result.

It is the general expectation here that there is evidence of peace in Mexico by July 1 preparations will be made for more radical action.

Information that Carranza has caused Carranza to be a matter of lively speculation in Washington. Officials here have felt for weeks that Villa was rapidly losing ground and that his end as an influential factor in the situation was imminent. Whether Carranza will be disposed at this late date to deal with Carranza as suggested in the President's statement is not known, but not even by Carranza representatives.

REPORT VILLA DEFEAT.

Officials in Vera Cruz Say Obregon Won Big Victory.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
Vera Cruz, June 6.—A dispatch received here to-day from Carranza, Leon, reported here, and as a result there is great excitement in official circles in Vera Cruz, with a celebration by the citizens.

The general opinion expressed is that the heavy defeat suffered by Carranza, Leon, reported here, and as a result there is great excitement in official circles in Vera Cruz, with a celebration by the citizens.

GEN. BENAVIDES KILLED.

Other Officials Fall in Attempting to Cross the Border.

EL PASO, June 6.—A dispatch signed by E. A. Benavides, chief of the telegraph at Monterrey, Mexico, to-day said that Carranza troops in an engagement had slain Gen. Benavides and all the officers who accompanied them were killed. Carranza troops were in the American border.

DEATH CAR NOW A JITNEY BUS.

Auto in Which Bode Rosenthal Slayers Became Money-maker.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 6.—F. A. Burger of Terryville, admitted to-night that his jitney bus, which he operates between Terryville and Bristol in the afternoon, in which was shot and killed by the slayers of Rosenthal and Dago Frank rode through Forty-third street when they shot Herman Rosenthal to death.

PREDICTS VICTORY SOON.

German Agent Foresees Finish of Mexican Revolt.

WIDOW ENDS LIFE IN WALDORF-ASTORIA

Husband Was Capt. Walton D. Stewart of Queens Own Regiment, Toronto, Ont.

TAKES POISON IN ROOM

Case First Reported as Natural Death—Unpaid Bills Left Behind.

Mrs. Desmond Stewart, widow of Capt. Walton D. Stewart of the Queen's Own Regiment of Toronto, was found dead in her room at the Waldorf-Astoria last night at 8:30 o'clock. At 11:30 P. M. Dr. Edgar T. Ray, coroner's physician, notified the police that Mrs. Stewart had died from the effects of cyanide of potassium, "taken with suicidal intent."

In the meantime, Dr. Moore, house physician of the Waldorf, had said that Mrs. Stewart died from heart disease, and Coroner Hellenstein, who made an examination at 10 o'clock, reported the same.

Frederick Elmer, an assistant manager at the hotel, gave out a statement saying that Mrs. Stewart had died of a natural death. He said that a maid had entered her room, which was No. 329, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon to make up her room and that Mrs. Stewart had told the maid that she was not feeling well and wished to have the maid's work put off for a few hours. At 8 o'clock, he said, the maid returned to the room and found that Mrs. Stewart was dead.

John Watson, house detective at the hotel, was called. He summoned the house physician. The management then notified the coroner's office, because it was a case of sudden death. The coroner's visit resulted in the case being referred to a coroner's jury.

Dr. Ray next made his examination as coroner Hellenstein's physician, and his report was soon placed on the entry in the West Thirtieth street police station as death by suicide.

Attaches of the Waldorf said they were surprised when told of the coroner's physician's report. They had not known it was suicide, they said. Mrs. Stewart came from Tonawanda, Pa. She was 40 years old. She had been staying at the hotel since April 4. In her room were found a bill for the hotel amounting to \$169 and a bill from a dry goods store in Buffalo amounting to \$21. The first bill was dated May 26 and the second May 1.

There were many figures marked on the bills, as if Mrs. Stewart had been casting about for her accounts.

The name of James Mullan of Tonawanda, was found in the room and also the name of Mrs. Norris, Brooklyn, telephone 8951. At that time it was said that Mrs. Stewart was not known there. It could not be explained why she came to have their telephone number.

It was learned from Tonawanda over the telephone from James Mullan, a friend of Mrs. Stewart, that her attorney in New York is Frederick J. Stinson, 2 Rector street. Mr. Mullan gave the names of other friends as Mrs. Anne J. Walker, South Haverhill, Cape Cod, and Judge Hazelton of Boston.

Dr. Ray found an empty six ounce bottle with a strong odor of cyanide in the room in Mrs. Stewart's room. According to information from Tonawanda, Mrs. Stewart had lived in that city for a year, going there from Buffalo to visit her two sisters recently died in Europe.

SUBMARINES DO GOOD WORK.

Practice Shooting at 4,000 Yards Pleases U. S. Officers.

NEWPORT, June 6.—Submarines K-1, K-2, K-3, K-6, E-1 and E-2, which for the last two weeks have been engaged in torpedo target practice in Coddington Cove, have completed their work for the present, and according to what has been reported, the work of the boats was entirely satisfactory to the officers in charge of the flotilla.

JOY RIDERS KILL POLICE CHIEF

Their Machine Hits a Telephone Pole and They Escape.

SCANTON, Pa., June 6.—Joy riders driving a large automobile at high speed early this morning through the streets of Dickson City, a suburb of Scranton, ran down Chief of Police John Reese, who attempted to stop them.

FLEET STILL IN TURTLE BAY.

Seven Japanese and English Vessels There, Say Travellers.

LOS ANGELES, June 6.—Despite official denials the fact that seven Japanese and English warships were still making Turtle Bay their headquarters as late as last Monday is asserted by Arthur C. Blackburn of the Magdalena Bay Company and Dr. Frederick Erstrich of P. O. Hartman, Swiss scientists, who have just arrived at Los Bechs on board a schooner. Blackburn says he and his companions were at Turtle Bay last Monday and saw the Japanese, now floating and apparently in good condition, with six other warships and colliers.

GREAT BRITISH LOSSES.

Heaviest Casualty List Since War Began Published in London.

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GREAT BRITISH LOSSES.

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RUMANIA ISSUES MOBILIZATION ORDER

Believed to Mean Entry Into War on Side of the Allies.

CROWDS DEMAND ACTION

Bulgarian Government Disavows Report of Promise to Remain Neutral.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
BUCHAREST, June 6.—The King signed a decree to-day ordering general mobilization. It is believed that this move signifies that the date of the entry of Rumania on the side of the Allies has been decided on and that hostilities will be begun without delay.

There was a big demonstration in favor of Rumania's entering the war in the streets of the capital. The demonstration was similar to that of May 30, when crowds went through the streets shouting for war against Austria. The crowds to-day gathered especially in front of the Italian legation and called upon their own Government to join Italy in the struggle.

In the afternoon partisans of Alexander Marghiloman, the Conservative leader, together with Socialists, organized a counter demonstration. At a meeting of the executive committee of the Conservative party the attitude of Marghiloman in favor of Germany was discussed. The majority condemned his leadership of the party. Mr. Marghiloman thereupon left the meeting, followed by his supporters.

A meeting of the whole party has been called for to-morrow under the presidency of Jean Lavanoy, who represents the wing of the party which is favorable to the Allies.

The Rumania field army, almost all of which could be sent at once into Transylvania, consists of about 500,000 men, well armed and equipped. With the reserves and the militia Rumania can count on a total of about 800,000 men.

BULGARIA MAY JOIN.

Neutrality Stand Reported to Have Been Disavowed.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, June 6.—The communiqué issued by the Ministerial Journal in Sofia declaring that Bulgaria had resolved to adhere to a policy of neutrality is now disavowed, according to a despatch from the correspondent of the Times at Sofia.

NEW SWEDISH-RUSSIAN PACT.

Sweden's Action Taken to Mean Leaning Toward Allies.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, June 7.—The Morning Post's correspondent at Stockholm says that a treaty has been recently concluded between Sweden and Russia mutually acknowledging the financial, commercial and industrial interests of the respective countries.

Recent comments on the frequent differences between Russia and Sweden, which, it says, the Germans since the war began have endeavored to fan into the flames of antagonism. The treaty shows that those efforts have failed.

Sweden's action is considered highly significant here, as it follows numerous other indications that Sweden has lately been overcoming her traditional attitude of hostility and suspicion toward Russia. At the outset of the war this hostile attitude toward Russia was the basis of the opinion to favor Germany strongly.

Well informed persons in official circles attribute the pact to the desire to take advantage of Russia's alliance with Germany's submarine campaign on neutral commerce, by which Sweden has been attacked. It was said that the pact was the result of the sinking of the Lusitania.

LOYD GEORGE OPTIMISTIC.

Machine Is Beginning to Move.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, June 7.—David Lloyd George, the new Minister of Munitions, speaking of the situation regarding munitions with a representative of the Daily Mail, said:

"At last I believe that things are going all right. I feel that the machine is beginning to move."

In an editorial the Daily Mail says: "Many who entertain the sincerest admiration for the greatest financial house in America think it might be wise to modify the agreement whereby the Morgans are given the entire control of orders and contracts placed in the United States. Such control may mean delay."

AMERICANS LEAVE GERMANY.

Representatives of Big Firms Tell of Hostile Feeling.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
PARIS, June 6.—The Temps prints a message from Amsterdam saying that the British Consul there received a visit from the representatives of the largest American clock manufacturers and the Remington company.

2,000 CRY "PEACE" IN BERLIN.

Police Ride Down Crowd in Front of Reichstag Building.

ALIES GAIN COSTLY AT DARDANELLES

Troops Advance 500 Yards Along Three Mile Front in Gallipoli.

LINE WELL DEFENDED

Turks Succeed in Checking Dash of Indian Troops After Bitter Fight.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, June 6.—The general advance attempted by the allied troops on the Gallipoli peninsula on Thursday and Friday, heralded by the correspondents and regarding which hopes were raised by Dundee Spencer Churchill's remark in his Winston speech yesterday that the Allies here were "within a few miles of a victory such as the war had not yet seen," netted a gain of 500 yards on a front of nearly three miles. But it appears from the official statement given to-day regarding these operations that various divisions of the Allies, gaining what were substantial gains, were unable to hold these gains because of the activity of the Turkish artillery and on account of fierce counter attacks.

The statement is a narrative of desperate assaults by British, French, territorial and Indian troops, carrying their point successfully and then too often being forced to fall back again because some other part of the line had not been able to keep up with the advance. The Indian troops especially were subjected to a disappointment of this kind, losing two trenches they had gained by a magnificent advance because of the activity of the Turkish artillery and on account of fierce counter attacks.

The official statement of the assault and the present situation on the peninsula follows:

"On the night of Thursday the Turks, having heavily bombarded a small fort on the front of the extreme right of the French position which previously had been captured, launched an infantry attack, which was repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy. At the same time the Turks set fire to the scrub in front of the left centre position occupied by the British division and attacked unsuccessfully."

"On Friday morning Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton ordered a general attack on the Turkish trenches in the southern area of the Gallipoli peninsula, preceded by a heavy bombardment by the guns, assisted by battleships, cruisers and destroyers. At a given signal the troops rushed forward with the bayonet and were immediately successful all along the line except at one spot, where the heavy wire entanglements had not been destroyed by the bombardment."

"The Indian troops on our extreme left made a magnificent advance and captured two lines of trenches, but owing to the troops on their right being held up by wire entanglements were obliged to retire to their original line. The division of regulars made good progress on the left centre, capturing a strong redoubt and two lines of trenches before, making an advance of about 500 yards to the original line. The division of regulars on the right centre captured a redoubt and a formidable line of trenches in three lines 300 yards to their front, but they too were ordered back owing to a heavy enfilading fire."

"The French Second Division advanced in great gallantry and elated and retook the trench which they had lost. The Turks developed heavy counter attack on the French position, but the French troops held their ground and captured a trench and a line of trenches which they captured in the morning of the second captured line. The French division on the right centre captured a redoubt and a formidable line of trenches in three lines 300 yards to their front, but they too were ordered back owing to a heavy enfilading fire."

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KING CONSTANTINE NEAR DEATH AFTER OPERATION

Slight Improvement Announced by Physicians, But End Is Expected.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
ATHENS, June 6.—The operation on King Constantine yesterday was performed under local anesthesia and took fifty minutes. About two and three-fourths inches of the eighth rib on the right side was removed to assist in the discharge from the pleura. The King suffered considerable pain after the operation.

A bulletin issued at 7 o'clock this morning gave the King's temperature as 104.18, pulse 140, respiration 29. It was stated at 2:30 P. M. that a slight improvement in the King's condition was manifest, but the physicians are most reticent.

Crowds surrounded the palace awaiting the bulletin and expecting at any time announcement of the King's death.

The exact nature of King Constantine's illness is a source of considerable mystery. He suddenly took to his bed following the fall of Premier Venizelos, whose pro-Allies policy has turned many of the people against the King. One report published in Paris said that Queen Sophia, a sister of the Kaiser, had established her husband, the Kaiser, as the Greek throne. The King's illness is a source of considerable mystery. He suddenly took to his bed following the fall of Premier Venizelos, whose pro-Allies policy has turned many of the people against the King. One report published in Paris said that Queen Sophia, a sister of the Kaiser, had established her husband, the Kaiser, as the Greek throne.

SPY'S CONFESSION ALARMS WASHINGTON

State Department to Investigate Charge That Passports Are Fabricated.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Officials of the State Department were greatly interested to-day in the report by The Sun's London correspondent of the confession of Robert Rosenthal, the German spy, alleging that the head of the German spy system in Berlin had complete equipment for fabricating American passports.

Ambassador Page has not yet transmitted officially the Rosenthal confession, but it is expected he will do so in the next few days. Officials here recognize the seriousness of Rosenthal's charges and are prepared to give them serious consideration as they seem to merit.

It is not expected, however, that any action can be taken based on any confession of "united States" agents, as Rosenthal's statements. Allegations of self-confessed spies are not regarded as of very high value unless supported by other evidence. It is expected, however, that his statements may lead to an investigation by agents of this Government both in the United States and in Europe.

In the several cases of passport irregularities which have come to the State Department's attention since the outbreak of the war there has been no indication that American passports were being fabricated. All the cases have involved nothing more serious than obtaining passports in the regular way but under false pretences, and in one of these cases it has been established that the German Government was in any way involved.

PASSPORTS REVOKED.

Two Americans in Germany Who Criticized L. S. Suffer.

BERLIN, June 6.—The American Embassy, on instructions from the State Department at Washington, has revoked the passports of two Americans in Germany. The two Americans are citizens living at Dresden, Leon Rainer and Karl Recknagel.

"I said the men criticized the American Government in the press," said the German official, "and I said in a newspaper article that they were ashamed of their citizenship."

POPE'S WHITE BOOK READY.

Will Explain Efforts of Vatican Toward Peace.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
ROME, June 6.—The White Book of the Vatican explaining the efforts of the Holy See toward peace and the initiative taken by him to lessen the effects of the war such as the exchange of wounded prisoners is at hand for publication.

The Pope is considered unlikely that the Pope's protests against the atrocities of the war will be included in the White Book. For this reason it will contain only documents addressed to all the belligerents.

Other documents containing protests which the Pope is believed to have addressed to certain Powers may be published in another White Book after the war.

NOTE TO BERLIN MAY GO TO-DAY; TONE IS STRONG

Washington Officials Say Delay Has Not Caused Modification.

NO REPLY EXPECTED BEFORE END OF JUNE

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The reports sent to Berlin from the United States either were inadequate or else the German authorities completely misread them, according to the view of many officials here, based on published despatches asserting that the German authorities and public no longer regard the submarine issue with the United States as of serious proportions.

Reports of a similar character have reached this country through official channels, and they are looked upon as the most discouraging feature of a situation that is regarded as extremely serious and even dangerous. It is felt here that the prospect of a satisfactory response by Germany to the demands of the United States will not be bright until the German Government and the German people realize the intense feeling in this country and the determination of the President to insist upon adequate safeguards for the safety of American lives on the high seas.

It is confidently expected in official circles here that the second note of President Wilson, agreed upon at the Cabinet meeting Friday, will go far toward imparting to Germany a clearer understanding of the firm stand of this Government. This note, it was said authoritatively to-night, will be sent to Berlin in a day or two. The note has still to receive its final polishing. This task the President is to perform himself.

In official quarters the suggestion that there has been another delay in the transmission of the note is not viewed kindly. It is admitted, however, that statements made with authority early in the week led the mind both in this country and in Europe to believe that the response of the United States to the unsatisfactory note received from Germany would be without delay or three days while already a week has passed.

Many found in the reports from Berlin published to-day indications that public opinion there has been a change. It is pointed out that the feeling in the United States really was not strong and that there was no longer any reason to expect alarm over the submarine issue. There is no doubt here that if the note fails to go to-morrow or next day many persons will revert to the view so generally expressed in the United States that the last twenty-four hours that the Administration desires to delay the despatch of this note.

It has been estimated that no reply may be expected from Germany until Ambassador Bernstorff's special emissary has had time to study the contents of the Government. To this President Wilson is quite agreeable, as he desires most earnestly that the position of the United States should be made perfectly clear to the Berlin authorities. It is pointed out that some embarrassment might possibly result from this delay, expected to extend at least to June 20, in view of the fact that the United States note will call upon